dent, that is to say, it would be made by the

BROWN machine and the Brown party. It

We are inclined to think, however, that

Col. Brown was merely making a study in

ornate and undulating sound when he rolled

off that saying about "a candidate of an im-

perialistic, tyrannical machine," He meant-

the wise old philologer !- he meant by tyran-

by imperialistic "of the Empire State."

So all he meant was that Mr. MURPHY will

be the candidate of the ruling party of New

York. Will be really oppose such a can-

didate? Not he. But imperialistic tyran-

to fire at the children Christmas Day. Col.

Tom Johnson's School.

From the remarks made at the Madison

Square Garden dinner by the Hon. Tom

Johnson, the celebrated horse-car free

trader of Ohio, it seems that Thomas and

the rest of the twin-serew and triple-expan-

sion revenue reformers are resolved upon

another campaign of education. This time

it is not the people who are to be educated.

'It is not the people," says Tom, "but

the leaders who now need education on the

While Dr. BAUMANN, in his recent expe-

ake to the map of Africa, Mr. Joseph Thomson

has just been sponging out some topographic

features inscited by earlier explorers. He

says he could not find the Lokinga Mountains,

which have been so conspleyous on the man

around the southern end of Lake Bangweolo;

nor could the natives give him any in-fermation about such a mountain range.

For many years the Chambesi River

has been indicated as a large affluent

of the east shore of Lake Bangweolo

THOMBOX says the river does not reach Bang-

weolo except at time of high water, but flow

and joins the Luapula. Capt. Bix says there

are no lakes where they are indicated on some

of the Congo headwaters, but that the ex-

plorers who are responsible for the lakes

merely saw the rivers at high water, when a

wide expanse of country was covered by the

overflow. These tits of revised information

illustrate the many changes that the latest in

vestigators are constantly making on the map

THE VENERABLE AIVAZOFSKI.

Some Account of the Russian Marine Painter

Now in New York.

Prof. I. C. Alvazovski, the Russian marine

painter, whose very striking works are now

on exhibition at the American Art Galleries,

doesn't appear as well known here as he is in

his native country, and indeed throughout

years he has been a horo in Russian art circles.

an advanced leader in realistic painting, but

time, with which the art of painting has kept

pace, has brought about a change in the view

RUNIWAY IN THE PARK.

Miss Ewell Could Not Control Her Horse

and was Thrown.

Miss Ewell of 75 East Fifty-sixth street was

thrown from her horse in Central Park on Sat-

urday afternoon and badly hurt. Mr. G. S.

Waller of 113 West Tweifth street was her es-

cort. Miss hwell's horse, which was hired

from a riding academy in Fifty-ninth street,

was vicious and got beyond her control

Mounted Policeman Howard, who was sta-

tioned on the west bridle path, near Sixty-

eighth street, saw the horse tearing along the

eighth street, saw the horse tearing along the rath with Miss Ewell vainly tagging at the raths. He stopped the rathway and warned Miss Ewell the rathway and warned Miss Ewell the unsafe to continue her ride. Mr. Waller also begged her to return home. Miss Ewell laughed at their fears and continued her ride.

Five infinites later the horse took fright at something and started to run. Following and it off. The horse dashed past him, and running under some trees, threw Miss Ewell to head it off. The horse dashed past him, and running under some trees, threw Miss Ewell violently from the saddle. Mr. Waller was also thrown, but he escaped with painful torulses. A lark ambulance took Miss Ewell to Roosevelt Hespital, it was found that she was indifferent in the hosalfal, dreesed Miss Ewell's Injuries, and she was removed to her home in the evening. Dr. Ewell said pestorials afternoon that his sister's condition was not serious.

Lord the Champaign Prices.

There has been no man mentioned for public office

nee the election more worthy or the place and better

equipped for its define than canned I. Busey for Pen-sion Commissioner. A saidler once thinself, he will see that the executions get that to which they are emitted:

dvillab bimself, he will see that constant rights ar

Att Democrats Want the Republicans to Go

From the Globelte with.
From the Democrats are now with cled with scanic pour

be: tierman Democrata hava of enemers für platz

while Iraa Democrats, accuseous 4 to the language of Cicero and Saliust, call the same mainly on she may-

Senator Stewart Not Sure of His Men.

I ..... the Change Tribune.

Only One Negro Voted to Atlanta,

From the Washington Stars

Most Unfortunate Statute.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrist.

rendered against it than any other act passed by Con

gress since the beginning of the Government

not traingled blum.

in our ranks."

Methodist Church.

At the beginning of his fame he was bailed as

tariff question."

form. He stood off.

own fashion.

of Africa.

nical ruling, the old sense of the word, and

would

perialistic.

be pro-Brunonian and anti-im-

A'vertisements for THE WEERLY SUN. tesual to-morrow morning, must be handed in

### Thank Ged There Are Democrats Like John G. Carlisle!

this wening before & o'clock.

There was one speech late in the evening of the Hugwump free trade banquet at the Madison Square Garden which cut like a shaft of lightning through the fog of the Hon. Carl Schunz's discussion of moral forces in politics.

The man who as a Republican sat with RUTHERPORD B. HAVES in the enjoyment of the spells of office stelen by the defeated from the victorious, had been descanting in oleaglnous rhetoric upon what he calls the higher views and objects in Exculpation will prove extremely difficult, politics. He had gone so far as to warn if it be proved that evidence against M. the Democratic party distinctly that it could could upon his own support only so long as it hved up to his own moral and gone on, "as an old campaigner, with the experience of long political activity, that honor, and patriotism, and that invoke the highest order of motives. Believe me, and to win the appreciation of your coun-

Senator Capatistic heard this speech from The old Republican beneficiary of the Fraud of 1876. His blood must have burned with honest Democratic indignation. It must ers. Once on his legs, Senator Cambishe launched straight at Cart Senting through the belogged Murwump atmosphere of Timbus; and before Mr. Schunz had time twice under the unexpected blow, the Kenstolen offices:

"sixteen years ago the Democratic party for the first time since the close of the Mexican war turned its attention to the serious consideration of the great question of turiff reform, and they promotgated a declaration upon this subject which embodies the essential features of its present creed; a declaration which will stand the closest scrutiny of its opponents now and hereafter as it did then. That deciaration was promugated, and expressed the matured conviction of a man whose name will live in the political annais of your own State and of the country as long as constitutional Democracy has a friend to this land, SANUEL J. TUDES!

"Upon this declaration Mr. Tippes received the mafority of the popular vote, and ought to have received a majority of the electoral vota. As you all know, he was prevented from doing so by methods which, unfortunately, the Republican party has not abandoned."

Yes, they all knew it, including the Hon. CARL SCHURZ: but they had all forgotten it under the greasy charm of Mugwump rhotoric. Was there a New York "Democrat" or Mugwump at that dinner who would have resented the insult which CARL Schurz's presence and speech put upon the memory of Samuel J. Tilden if Car-LISLE of Kentucky had not been there or had failed to do his duty?

# The French Crisis Apparently Closed.

At the first glance the worst elements of the French Chamber seem to have triumphed in the vote of confidence obtained by the Ribor Cabinet, which is identical with the defeated Louber Cabinet, minus the two members who insisted upon prose- | As for Mr. Cutst in any way hampering a The truth is that until M. Ripor had finished reading his statement of intentions. no one could predict what the assembly would do and the course which it decided to pursue was creditable to the good sense and upright purpose of the majority. For the new Prime Minister promised that the Government would heartily cooperate with the investigating committee, and he is known to be a man of his word. Another powerful metive was the desire to keep M. Rinor at the head of the Foreign Office on account of the remarkable discretion and dexterity with which he has carried on pegotiations with the Czar. With all the republican groups, moreover, the argument had some weight that the advocates of monarchy were using the Panama scandal to discredit the republic, and to pave

the way for a change of government. Thus far the pledge given by the new Ministry has been fulfilled. A large number of documents relating to the Canal Company have been turned over by the judicial authorities to the investigating committee for the purpose of throwing light upon their inquiries, but with the understanding that the papers shall not be published during the pendency of Judicial proceedings. The Cabinet's sincerity, however, will not be thoroughly tested until the committee bring in a report incriminating members of the Chamber. Then they will have to deal with the bellef, now become universally current in France, that many millions of dollars subscribed by investors in Panama Canal securities were used to bribe the legislature and the press. The political importance of punishing with promptness and seve ity any legislators to whom the guilt of bribe taking can be brought home will be appreciated, when we recall that the subscribers to Panama shares and bonds included many hundreds of thousands of pensants who had entire confidence in the creator of the Sucz Canal, and willingly embarked their savings in any enterprise launched under his name.

Undoubtedly a far larger fraction of the money obtained from peasant investors has been wasted than stolen; but that is not the impression which they will get from the disclosures made. Traditionally suspicious of Parisians and disposed by prejudice to exaggeration, they could be easily persuaded that they and M. DE LESSEPS were the joint victims of Parisian rascality, and that the canal would have been completed but for the incessant blackmailing to which the company was subjected at the hands of Deputies and journalists. If this conviction be once planted in their heads, we shall witness next year something like a revolution at the ballot box. We do not mean that either the Bonapartists or the supporters of the Boursons can obtain a majority of the puts it, " may be said to have stripped off in next Chamber, for neither party has a popleader, and all monarchists are crippled by the Pope's declaration in favor of a republic. It is more likely that the peasant steel were quickly followed by the Harvey | Lucultian harmonizer, we would never conelectors would return a majority of con- process of surface hardening, with the re- sent to have him put into a false position.

servative Republicans deliberately selected from among men so rich as to be above temptation. Experience has shown that the annual stipend paid to members of the Chamber of Deputies (fifteen hundred dollars) does not suffice to enable them to live comfortably in Paris, and that consequently men too often succumb to the attractive offers made to them by distonest financiers. The truth is that the judicial presecution of the Panama directors and contractors has been to a large extent lost sight of. although the list of Incriminated persons included such distinguished names as those of M. FERDINAND DE LESSEES and M. LIFFEL. Since the memorable speech in which upward of a handred Deputies and Senators were newsed of having sold their votes, it is the legislature itself which is on trial in the eyes of the French people. Unless the majority in each legislative body can purge itself of the accusation in the most drastic way by ruthlessly tracking and punishing its guilty members, it will have to resign itself to a long exclusion from power. That majority is now, and has been since 1877, essentially Radical; ndeed, it has been growing more and more Radical since the year '90. It is, therefore, Radieclism, bltherto preponderant, which

will be discredited, unless it can clear itself

of implication in the wholesale bribe tak-

ing connected with the Panama Canal.

CLEMENCEAU and other almost equally distinguished Radicals has been discovered. It is possible, of course, that some Boupolitical ideals. "I can affirm," be had langists and Bonapartists may be caught in the net; indeed, there are already rumore current to that effect. In that case those arguments and appeals are nest, we may be certain that they will be inpowerful with the American people that cluded among the scapegonts. In that way are addressed to their reason, rectitude. The Radicals will endeavor to distribute the ediam resulting from the exposure of legislative corruption. It will be remembered young men, your aims catnot be too noble. That a like course, was taken by the Repub nor your idea's too high, to suit the tastes | lient majority of the House of Representatives in regard to the Credit Mobilier scandal. The investigating committee managed to include a conspicuous Democrat among the members incriminated by its report. Nevertheless, the American people held that the Republican party, having complete have been hard for him to contain himself control of the House, was primarily and until his turn came upon the list of speak-mainly responsible for the corruption partially faid have by the Crofit Mobilier inquiry. So will it be in France. In any event, the Radicals will have to bear the that dining room the name of SAMUEL J. brunt of the disgust and indignation with which the French nation has learned that to escape from the table, or even to gasp its representatives can be bought by speculaters at so many france per head. But tuckian had nailed to the mahegany the they will minimize the effect of the catasears of the lofty moralist and receiver of | trophe that threatens them, and save themselves at least from utter political ruln, if they punish with merciless rigor the members of their own party who are found

### Who Leads, and Who Fellows?

guilty of wrongdoing.

After the opponents of Speaker Crisp have spent their superfluous enthusiasm for criticism, a few moments given to calmly considering the facts before and since Mr. CatsP's election will, perhaps, be interesting. What are the actual relations of Mr. CLEVELAND to the tariff-smashing faction headed by Roger QUARLES MILLS and to Mr. CRISP and his followers, respectively?

Mr. Mills, with whom Mr. Cleveland's notions were alleged to be identified a year ago, is, as all know now, "for free trade and an Income tax."

Mr. CLEVELAND's speech before the Reform Club on Saturday night contained no more highly crystallized proposition than that "the rights and the welfare of our people in every condition of life must be placed upon a moral and equal plane of opportunity and advantage."

Let us pass to Mr. Cuist as he expressed himself in the speech intended for the occasion: "If I might speak for my politienl associates on the subject of taxes, I would say we believe in a tariff for revenue. We believe that the necessaries of life should be burdened least. We believe that in luxuries a higher duty might be imposed. and we believe that all raw materials should be free.

ting the directors of the Panama Canal | plan of revenue reform which may be are that it will be Mr. CLEVELAND who will incline to keep a check upon Mr. Chtsp.

# Mr. Tracy and the Navy.

The management of our naval affairs marks a conspicuous success of the outgoing Administration. It is perhaps in the building up of the new fleet that the vigor and good judgment of Mr. Tracy have been most manifest.

The tribute in his current annual report to Mr. Chandler, under whom our steel fleet was begun, and to Mr. WHITNEY. under whom it was brilliantly pushed for ward, must provoke an equally generous recognition of the progress which he in turn has effected. And if, as is no doubt true, the advance which Mr. WHITNEY made in the speed, protection, and battery power of our ships over Mr. CHANDLER. and which Mr. Tracy has made over Mr. WHITNEY, will soon be followed by the gains of Mr. Thacy's successor over him, yet the vessels and guns produced or planned during the last four years will remain a monument to Mr. Tracy's executive skill.

In ships three great advances have been made, practically resulting in the development of three new and unequalled types, The battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, with their displacement of 10,200 tons, their 1s inches of armor, and their four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns, throwing an aggregate of over three tens of projectiles at a single discharge, show an enormous gain over their predecessor, the Texas, of 6,300 tons, 12-inch armor, and two 12-meh and six 6-inch guns. on them in all-around efficiency by the new

lowa, of 11,256 tons. Equally marked is the progress made in armored cruisers as tyrifled by the New York of 8,150 tons, with her 20 knots of speed and remarkable coal endurance, which will enable her to keep the sea for 13,000 miles without a fresh supply of fuel. And this fine vessel, which Mr. Thacy once declared to be "the best all-round vessel of any type," is now to be outdone by the new Brooklyn of 9,159 tons, having still greater coal endurance and greater battery power among her features. Finally, in protected cruisers, the two triple-screw racers Columbia and Minneapolis, with their astonishing maximum of 22 knots and sustained sea speed of 21, together with an unprecedented radius of action, show the great progress even over such cruisers as the San

more. In ship armor Secretary Thack's administration has achieved a world-wide renown. The Annapolis trial of 1890, as his report five shots half the protection of the armored fleet of Great Britain and of most of the fleets of the world." The triumphs of nickel-

Francisco, the Philadelphia, and the Balti-

sult of giving to our ships better armor than is yet known to any other navy. The development of a new smokeless powder, and of a safe high explosive for the shells in high-power guns, the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles equal or superior | Such a nomination would be truly indepento any others of any nation, the heavy rapidfire guns of 4, 5, and 6 inch calibres, the improved breech mechanism for large guns, which has nearly quadrupled the rapidity of fire, the new gun mounts which permit the substitution of hand for hydraulic power, the supply of torpedoes, which had been wholly lacking, and the use of nickel-steel in the manufacture of guns, are among the achievements of the four years which the

Secretary of the Navy has under review. Taken altogether, the record thus presented is most honorable to him, as it has been valuable to the country. Mr. TRACY prides himself that his administration has proceeded substantially upon the lines of its predecessor," but making every advance | nical machine is such a good catch phrase possible, and he implies that the same policy of continuity in naval development ought to be the rule of the future. The best wish for his successor is that the end of his term may show an official career as brilliant, patriotic, and useful.

### Yacht Racing.

The following letter bears upon an im portant meeting to be held to-night:

Sin: In to-day's issue of THE SUT there appears at ditorial on the proposed international yacht rac which suggests an afternative I regret to see mentioned n a paper so much read by those devoted to all sports. The America's Cup, after being raced for many times under varging conditions, represents to-day remacy in speed on the water under sate, and it is that supremacy we must strive to retain, and not the honorable old piece of silver when aborn of its honora The cup is held under a dead of gift from one of the err nal winners, which deed has excited much unfavora that withters, which dead have verfair we may consider the criticism abroad, and howeverfair we may consider it to be, some attention must be paid to the prejudices

that have arisen among possible competitors.

The doed in its longest clause defines specifically in what form and under what conditions a contest for the cup may be brought about, and it is this clause that has raised so many objections. Immediately following is a qualifying clause which states clearly that "th club challenging and the club holding the cup may however, by mutual con-ent. make any arrangement satisfactory to both, as to any and all combitions of the

This wording could hardly be more comprehensive and yet we find that on two previous occasions when races were proposed, the N. Y. Y. C. has held that the challenging club could not be negotiated with un after the challenge had been accepted. A careful in to tion of the above clause falls to develop any such intimation, and it is now proposed that the club con-aiders challenge accompanied by stated conditions which representatives of the two clubs have mutually agreed to be fair and just to govern the contest.

A "sea lawyer" has long been a term of reproach

among satlermen. Would it not be as well to leave ! aplitting of invisible hairs and the discovery of intin esimal points to those who fear to put their vessels t the test, and construe our lines in that direction which

The sole purpose of THE SUN in discussing the subject of a race next year for the America's Cup was to have everything necessary or possible done with dignity as well as understanding. For our part we do not perceive much solidity in the grounds upon which English yachtsmen, headed by Lord DUNRAVEN and a passionate eccentricity | through the marsh to the south of the lake named KEMP, have protested against the present deed of gift rigidly interpreted. They say, we believe, that by requiring certain dimensions, it inchors the cup with its holder, for the reason that, given a boat's dimensions beforehand, another one can always be built to beat it. Five or six years ago not only the dimensions but every characteristic of the Puritan were exposed to all the world

by her contest with the Genesta. In spite of all that knowledge, the next year the British challenged with a boat which was still unable to beat the Puritan. The American boat then contesting was the Mayflower: yet again, with her dimensions and performances all recorded, the Thistle, built the year after, was a slower boat. So much for the argument that | Europe, including even Paris. The professor measurements mean victory. There is another side, besides Lord Dunkaven's, to the effect of the deed of gift on yachting. If a load-water line only is to be given, the challenger some day will be sure to slip

challenger some day will be sure to slip through to victory by the fluke of having a yacht so different from his competitor that the fortune of weather would agree best with him. Now the two boats cannot be very wide apart in type.

However, the English yachtsmen, since the successive defeats of the Genesta, Galatea, and Thistle, have been endeavoring to give the America's Cup, as it is now supposed to be held, a bad name before the world and to create a boycott against it. If the New York Yacht Club decides that, in order to remove this undesirable and unadmirable, and, in our opinion, fundamentally unsportsmanlike spirit of criticism, it is worth while to go to the extreme of liberality in constraing the deed of gift, we imagine that none will say ray. favored by Mr. CLEVELAND, the indications | the successive defeats of the Genesta, Galaimagine that none will say may.

The letter printed above holds that it is perfectly legal under the deed to accept a challenge from Lord DUNRAVEN under any conditions. If it can be shown to the satisfaction of the club that this can be done, and that it is necessary to do it to revive interest in international yachting, well and good. Certainly, the late Mr. SCHUYLER, from whose hands the cup was last presented, would have been the last man to hold up obstacles in the way of racing. But no one need cry if it should be adjudged impossible to accept the points made by Lord DUNRAVEN. The sporting blood hasn't all left the world because certain yachtsmen are bent on making their own conditions for a yachting challenge. There will be other challengers after Lord DUNRAVEN's time.

Col. Brown's Joke. Colonel, the Hon. WILLIAM LUCULLUS Brown, whose first appearance in the lobbies of Fame was as a blower of heavenly harmony and a server of the meat of union and the wine of concord, is a little out of tune and off feed just now. Not much, but enough And yet aiready an advance is to be made | to notice. Col. Brown says that he will vote for the nominee of the caucus for Senator in Congress from New York, but as a medicine, not a beverage. He is good enough to be satisfied with the Hon. En-WARD MURPHY, Jr., so far as the personal qualifications of that gentleman are concerned, but the thought that the Trojan statesman may be " a candidate of an imperialistic, tyrannical machine" makes the loud tear gurgle along the Colonel's cheek. To the mind of Col. Brows, MURPHY is not MURPHY as he is known, and is, a man of sound judgment and of large experience in business and private affairs, but the product

of an imperialistic and tyrannical machine. As this imperialistic and tyrannical machine is the Democratic party of the State of New York, it is impossible to adopt the suggestion of our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Journal, that Col. Brown should himself be the candidate. He is not a Republican or a Mugwump, and if he were to receive the nomination from a majority of the Democrats in the Legislature, he would be in the very same position which he grieves to find Mr. MURPHY in. He would be the candidate of the Democrats of New York. Now, greatly as we venerate Col. Brown, and especially his talents as a

Nor would he. There is no machine oil on him. The only thing for him to do if he wishes to be a candidate is to nominate himself in a caucus called by Col. W. L. Brown

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The speech and consisting of Col. WILLIAM L. BROWN. of Mgr. Satolli on the "Settling of the Schoo

MGR. SATOLLI'S MISSION. Indications from His Spreek to the Arch-bishops and His Personal Conduct,

Question" has been so variously interpreted that the title seems to be rather exquisite irony. Some of the daily newspapers have declared in their headlines that the Pope has sholished the parochial school system, while others declare that he has absolutely condemnedethe public schools. While awaiting the authentic report of the Architishops' meeting, and while making due pilowance for the unsatisfactory nature of the Inglish translation of Mgr. Satolli's speech in which there are inconsistencies and even contradictions which could not have been in the original of the learned professor's discourse, we think that a correct idea of the nature and importance of the speech as pullished may be gained from the following considerations: 1. So far as the public is aware the school question is not in the province assigned to Mgr. Satolli's care by his superiors in Fome. He was sent (we speak, of course, only from public report) in the first instance to represent the Holy Father in Chicago, and to present to the assembled Archbishops in New York the greetings and felicitations of the Pops. After his arrival in this country he was named by the Propaganda as the judge in all cases to be decided in case of append between

named by the Propaganda as the indge in all cases to be decided ith case of arpeal) between priests and lishops. That the "settling" of the school question was part of his mission has never been asserted by any reliable authority.

2. Mgr. Satolli had no authority to preside at the meeting of the Archbishops, and no authority to dictate to thom the conclusions at which they should arrive. When he presented to the Archbishops the greetings of lione, he probably took occasion to deliver his discourse on the school question, this being the great question of the hour, rightly supposing that the Archbishops would not be unwilling to listen to his views.

3. That Mgr. Satolli was not arpointed to "settle the school question" scens, further, the natural conclusion to be drawn from the fact that he has been but a low weeks in America, that he does not understand a word of English, that he has not examined personally either the public schools or the parcellial schools ia task for which his ignorance of the language makes him at present unfit, that he has been exclusively "in the hands of his friends" since his arrival, and that the Archbishops of this country had been specially commanded by the Holy Father to consider the school question.

4. It is also evident from the resolutions pub-The first leader on whom Tom will have to try his educational game is the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. TOM says that the Democratic party has "a mandate to abolish protection." There were some loud and dizzy protestations against protection in the Chicago platform, very dear, no doubt, to Tom Johnson's heart. Mr. CLEVE-LAND didn't stand on that part of the plat-

commanded by the Holy Father to consider the school question.

4. It is also evident from the resolutions published officially by the Archidshops on the school question that they did not consider themselves bound to follow Mgr. Satolifs views, and, in fact did not adopt his suggestions. The resolutions of the Archidshops differ very noticeably in many nother from the speech of the celebrated licenan the logian. The Archidshops, while acknowledging the gonius and respecting the learning of Mgr. Satolil, felt, no doubt, that they, being more intimately acquainted with the state of the Church in this country and its practical needs, were better qualified than he to settle the school question." The rooms of the Park Commissioners will provide a field for an unusually interesting discussion to-morrow morning. The drivers will meet the riders with a view to making the latter leave the drives and confine themselves to the bridle path. It would be a great thing for the city if both the riders and drivers could have some long, straight road whereon they could cut loose, each after his school question."
We are of the opinion that the inopportune publication of Mgr. Satolil's speech will out dition to Victoria Nyanza, added another large

publication of Mgr. Satolil's speech will only add another tangle to the school question, and instead of settling will only awaken anew the unprolitable controversy. "Honesty in Trade Marks."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sire In your editorial upon "Honesty in Trade Marks," on the 6th inst., we find ourselves inferentially selected as an example for a moral lesson on the wi-kedness of dishonesty in trade marks. We beg to call attention to the remarkof the Court of Appeals with regard to us. The Court "It is probable that the plaintiff has acted without any actual intent to defraud. But what it did, upon the evidence and findings, operated as a deceit upon the public, and this is sufficient to bar relief." In other words the offence of which we are found guilly is this; that whereas our father, Robert Prince, commenced the business and trade mark of "Prince's Metallic Paint," by the use of an opening on a vein of ore which he discovered. we, when the business gradually increased, used adjoining openings upon the same vein and failed to make it appear in our case that we had notified the public of this gradual extension of our operations. In point of fact, any one in the trade would smile at the above as decelt, and the public did know all about

But we must concede that our case did not ow this, as the court so decides. show this, as the court so decides.

The three Judges at the General Term did not find it necessary to threw us open to the depredation of our competitors because of this unintentional omission, but gave judgment in our favor, and neither did Judge Patterson, at Special Term, consider this a ground for denying us relief, your assumption that Judge Patterson did act on that grounds error.

tion that Judge Patterson did act on that greand itserror.

The Court of Appeals remarked as to the defendants, against whom the equitable conscience of the court compelled it to refuse us protection: "The attitude of the defendants does not commend itself to a court of equitr. It is adding outside manufacturers to sell their goods under the label of the corporation."

their goods under the most of the corpora-tion."

It is hard enough to have our family name and the trade mark which we have innecently used rendered valueless, and the good will of a business, which we have built up by a labor of years, thrown open to the depresintions of any one who is withing to lich his neighbor's trade by imitation, and as the Court of Appeals says of the defendants to sell his goods under the label of our corporation, without having it added to our wose that we should be pointed out as examples of dishonesty. Your obedient servant.

Dayne Painer

### Of the Prince Manufacturing Company. New York, Dec. 7. "In It" Is Shukespearean,

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir : How is it that some astute linguist of your editorial staff has not before risen "to remark" upon the language of Shukespeare in modern speech, and told us that one of the current slang phrases of the day, "not in it," is used in Scene 111. Act IV., of "Winter's Tale," where Shakespear nikes the servant say, in bringing the rustica clothed as satyrs to Polixenes. "And they have a dance, which the wenches say is a gallinautry of gambols because they are not in 10.7 There would seem to be few phases of human thought or speech in which the immersal bard was not himself "in it."

New York, Dec. 12.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Renan's name is to be given to a street in Paris. A large body of musicians in Vienna have entered ;

public protest against the playing of military bands ! public places.

A party of three sportsmen killed 125 stags this sea son in the deer forests of Juchban and Strathvatch, in Scotland. Twenty-one were shot in a single day The Society for the Protection of Birds of Great Britain has increased its membership during the past year from 1,100 to 5,200. Its annual report says the English goldfings is threatened with extinction be cause of the present demand for its feathers for "must

It a stated in Paris that M. de Lesseps knows nothing whatever about the Panama iris and the sensational circumstances attending the present investigation. His mind, the report says, is so impaired by age that he is totally incapable of consecutive thought, and he

never even asks for a newspaper.

A "powerful appeal" on behalf of the settlement in Gordon squere, "University Hall," which is an attempt to realize the dream of Robert Listence, his been written by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and is to be is sued as a supplement to the leading Unitarian weekly newspaper of London. The "Robert Florice" idea does not appear to be thriving in London.

Capt, Robert A. Ampett, an American master mariner new in Liverpoot, has been ship-wreeked cight times in ten years. He lived like Robinson Crusoe on Moran; Caes, an island in midocean, for several months, was a member of the crew of the parist Maria, which sailed from this port in November, 1887, to search for Pirate Morgan's treasures, and which was wrecked after eight months of a retnantic cruise; and during the Hushos Ayres insurrection was taken prisoner by the insurgents and condemned to doub. Saxony's Home Minister, replying to a complaint

from the Breaden raciety for the Prevention of Crastly to Animals that the recent Berlin't lenna ministry ride was the occasion of gross crucity to the bidge, back the complaint is in many respects well founded but he is not able to exercise any direct influence in the mat ter. He communicated with the War titles, and from that source the society has the meagre satisfaction of learning that it may be expected should any similar Fides take place in the fature the experience gained in the one in question will not be lost. Archbishop Walsh says the question under delibera-

"Ne consultations have been attempted by the silver nen, for the reason that we are dublous about making a count for tear that we may discover new defections tion by the Monetary Conference at Director is at the very roof of the distinctions of the trial land question. He advocates himetalliam, which he anys is a matter of imperation in config if the agricultural tenants of Ireland are not be driven to mevitable rule. The main called the rule on fall in spricultural prices, he thanks as A curious feature of Wednesday's city election at Ablanta, Ga., was the fact that only one colored citizen cast a ballot. It was cast by Bishop Games of the continual and still unfluished rise in the value of gold. Archbishop Waish says this presents a ruiness pres pect for frish tenants with jumpint represents for biteen years, and for tenant purchasers with annual payments to the Government fixed for ferry nine years. Under these circumstances the land parchase scheme will be a source of widespread disaster. He regrots that bimetallism has been unfortunately absolutely left out of calculation in Ireland.

A PERIL TO OUR CRUISERS. Accidents to Engines Threatened by the Lack of Officers to Run Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The warning sounded by Chief Engineer Melville upon the numerical inadequacy of the corps which he commands was something that Congress could not afford to neglect. His belief is that there should be at least three hundred engineer officers to perform the duties required of them. But while Congress is hardly likely, under the present stress for economy to grant that increase, it has at least enacted the measure pending before it for checking the reduction in the corps which was going on under the

present statute.

The reduction thus in progress, which pro corded by easualty or by failing to fill vacanby Congress should be reached, was begun at a time when the actual needs of to-day and of the future could not be exactly calculated. What is now argued is that, with the vast increase in the quantity, excellence, and cost of the engines of war vessels, over what had been customary at the time when the reduction was contemplated, the legal limit of 170 to which an approach is going on is too small Two years ago Mr. Melville reported that several ships had fewer engineer officers than safety and officiency demanded, and that their worry and anxiety to keep things going with an insufficient number of trained men had proved too much for some of them, and they were breaking down. "Something must be done," he said, "and done promptly, or we shall not only have some serious breakdown to repair, which might have been avoided, but also an accident more than likely to be at-tended with loss of life. We not only need a very much larger number of officers in the engineer corps, but we also need a very much better course of instruction for the young men who are each year appointed into it. Celerity of movement," he added, "has decided many a naval battle, and will declife many more, and the celerity of movement of a modern ship depends directly on the skill of her engineer officers."

Secretary Tracy backed up these recommendations by his own report, in declaring that even if no additional ships were building an enlargement of the engineer corps would be necessary, and that those additions of course made such an enlargement all the more

be necessary, and that those additions of course made such an enlargement all the more urgent. "The engines of the new ships," he said, "with their great complexity and delicate adjustment, require the highest kind of expert treatment, and unless a sufficient torce is provided the safety of the ships will be seriously endangered." Of course the increase since that time in the number and newer of engines emphasizes the Secretary's views.

Last year thief Engineer Melville returned to the subject, and declared, with some impatience, that unless measures were at once taken "to remely this condition, and to stop the steady decrease in numbers, we shall before long have a painful awakening by a serious breakdown or accident on some of our vessels. There is a limit to even a naval engineer's endurance." He declared that the engineer officers "could go no further than the limit of their physical strength; when this has been reached the muchinery must take care of itself." Helleving that Congress might not understand the duties imposed by modern high-power machinery, he explained that the only thing that would insure its perfect working is the unremitting, nersonal care and inspection of the engineer. This gives a nervous strain to officers when there are not enough of them for proper attention to details. They constantly dread accidents for which they should not be held responsible, but which may pring them under the cloud of a trust by court martint. "Not long since, a

enough of them for proper attention to details. They constantly dread accidents for which they should not be held responsible, but which may bring them under the cloud of a trial by court martial. "Not long since, a slight collision occurred between two naval vessels which was directly traceable to lack of engineer officers. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that engineer officers are breaking down from overwork, and resigning to escape it." He declared that even 300 officers would be too few, without an adequate number of intelligent and skilled artificers and well-trained firemen.

Once more the Secretary backed up the Chief Engineer's words, declaring that the officer on whom such arduous and dangerous duties depend. "should have the assistance of men like himself to bear their share of his load. It is false economy to put in our new vessels all that is most advanced in high-pressure machiners and the multitude of engines and devices by which steam and mechanical appliances are made to do the work of man, and then to provide an insufficient number of officers to centrol them."

This year cannostill another note of warning from third Engineer Melville, who said that the condition of things had become alarming, and that most of our vessels now at saa have siew engineers as to imperil their safety. He also asked for a corps of engineer petty officers, composed of machinists, blacksmills, bullermakers, and coppersmiths. It is true that these views are opposed by some officers, and even by those who go to sea in the very ships thus declared to be in peril. They profess to teel no insecurity as things are. In a paper laid before Congress at the last session they made claborate comparisons between our war ships and those of Great Britain and other countries which incontestably showed, they said, that our navy provides more commissional mice officers in proportion to the ships. This document, however, which is signed by ten line officers. This document, however, which is signed by ten line officers, shows that there is a gradual increase, in foreign services, in the number of engine-room machinists. Their figures are that France, with 292 ships, has but 150, commissioned engineer officers: Germany, with 193 ships, but 250, and even Italy, with 87 ships, only 203, whereas the United States, by the last navy register, with 55 ships, had 192 commissioned officers, while a pending bill would increase that number to 303. The remaining part of the protect goes on to attack that portion of the inst-named bill which would give to engineer officers positive instead of the present relative rank, and so on. Hence, this latter feature may have proveked the aggression of the signers of this protest against the proposed increase in the numbers of the engineers. However, Congress has now passed the bill that the reduction shall be considered as having ceased on the 30th day of June, 1891," or nearly a year and a half ago, and that will allow 101 as the permanent number of officers.

# MR. M'CLELLAN RESIGNS.

Lawyer Edward Clark Will Take His Place us Bridge Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Bridge Trustees yes terday the resignation of George B. McClellan. President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, as auditor and treasurer, to take effect on Dec 31. was received and accepted. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions ex pressive of the appreciation of the trustees of Mr. McClellan's services as the financial officer of the lourd, and when they are suitably en-grossed they will be presented to Mr. Mc-

Ciclian.

Lawyer Edward Clark, a brother of Corporation Connsel Clark, and who has for some time heen associated with the Hon. Bourke Cockrap, was unanimously chosen as Mr. McCleilan's successor. Until Mr. McCleilan's apprintment, about three years ago, the bridge treasureship was an unsalaried office, and the duties were discharged by one of the trustices. When Mr. McCleilan was appointed the salary was fixed at \$4,000 a year.

# THE CLASH IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Effect of the Amateur on the Professional Loca the Photographic Times.

There can be no doubt that in some quarters a certain amount of animesiny is springing up televen the prodessional and amateur. These who study periodical photographic literature cannot have tailed to have come to the conclusion that he relations between the professional and the amateur are strained.

The allegations are firstly, that professional photography is on the decline, and, secondly, that amateurs are in great measure to himm. The first question, then, is: Is professional photography on the decline, and secondly, that amateurs are in great measure to himm. The first question, then, is: Is professional photography on the decline. However, we to determine this? If we could determine the amount of capital invested in professional photography who only sare testl, is may very strongly of the original that we should find that professional photography was never in a more feurishing condition. My personal observation leads me to believe that periaps there may be fewer businesses in a flourishing way; but, on the other hand, look at the palatin premises reared on the most valuable sites by the favored few.

In point of fact, photography, like every other business newadays, requires capabilities not found in the head. There are fortunes making yet, even in photography, by those who have the required capabilities.

New Phorting for the Bridge Promenade, Arrangements are today made by Bridge Superintendent Man in to have a new flooring laid on the promenate. In order to relieve the promenade while the work is in progress a temporary promenade is being built on top of the iron structure over the north railroad the iron structure over the north railroad track. As soon as it is completed between the brookers much engage and the tower it will be opened to redestrants and the premenade proper turned over 1, the carpenters.

The temporary prometance will be five feet higher than the regular hostaril, and strong ruard rails will protect each side. As soon as the first section has been finished the temporary promenade will be carried forward over the central sum, and used in this way until the new flooring has been completed. ENGINEER SCHENCK'S REPORT.

It Favors the Improvement of the Canals and Gov. Hill's State Road Plan. ALBANT, Dec. 12.-State Engineer Martin Schenck has his annual report well under way, and has sent sundry suggestions and

recommendations from it to Gov. Flower to assist him in the compilation of his message. Of the Champlain Canal the report says: Since 1874 the State has expended about \$1,000,000 in obtaining on this canal a channel forty-four feet wide on the bottom, with a depth of six feet of water. This enlarged channel exists at present over but one-third of its entire length, and since the more contracted portions of the canal have already been improved it is estimated that the re-

mainder can be completed at the cost of \$1 .-000,000 more." Of the Eric Canal aqueducts the report says: The large Eric Canal aqueducts are in dangerous condition, and the rebuilding or extensive repair of several is an absolute necessity, and I am of the opinion that it will take at least the amount named in the bill for this purpose, \$75,000, last year, which was vetoed because of other items. As to general

vetoed because of other tiems. As to general improvements on the Erie, I would recommend that not less than \$100,000 be appropriated for the joint improve of repairing waste weirs, culverts, and other structures as weil as for bottoming out, legarding the canal water supply I believe that the problem of a sufficient supply for the Erie, with its present dimensions, will have been selved with the completion of the dams, now nearly finished, at Stillwater, Poresiport, and Little Falls.

The State Engineer devotes much space in his report to the question of electricity as a motive power on the canads. He says. "The rapid advance which has been made within the past few years in the science of the apidication of electricity as a motive power of the think, sufficient to histify a belief that some efficient, and economical means of its application to inland water transportation may soon be discovered. I would therefore, suggest the propriety of chacting into hiw some well-devised scheme, othering to leverical investigators and investors power adequate incentive to a prosecution of their inquiries in this direction. In adapting any such policy, however, due regard shadle policy, however. policy, however, due regard stathe almost entire failure of a

quiries in this direction. In adapting any such policy, however, due regard should be paid to the almost entire failure of a similar policy with reference to steam transportation on canals and the cause that led to havoried."

The report recommends the cooperation of the State with the United States in the decided State, outside of a few plain surface maps, possesses no map that is not full of errors and absolutely unreliable.

He reports the compiction of the Shinne-cock Canal and bridge at an expense of about \$100,000. The bridge has been building for the past ten years. He also recommends an appropriation of \$0.000 or \$8,000 for improving the Saranac River and rendering it partly navigable and abating the nuisoness caused by overflows, which endanger the public health. He likewise recommends an appropriation of \$2,000, which was voteed last year, with which to reliabil the ripran walls at the Quarantine station.

An important feature of the report will be the with which to result the riprap walls at the Quarantine station.

An important feature of the report will be the State Engineer's recommendation of the State road plan advocated by Gov. Hill, whereby the State shall build one or two reads in each county as a nucleus around which a system of good roads shall be built by the several counties. The fishways in the State dam, the eport says, are all dilapidated and need remairing.

pairing. PRESBYTERY TO MOVE ON HARLEM

### A Committee Recommends that the Church Abandon Its Down-town Organizations.

The Presbytery of New York suspended the trial of Prof. Briggs for heresy yesterdar and met in the Scotch Presbyterian Church for the transaction of routine business. The liev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard's committee on the religious needs of New York city made its report, proposing action which struck a good many meabers of the Presbytery as very radical. The report suggested that the most important part of the city, from a Presbyterian point of view. was Harlem. Work in the lower part of the city among the large settlements of foreigners did not offer encouragement, and to relieve the debts of the Harlem churches. amounting to about \$400,000, the recommendation was made that the property of the Church of the Sea and Land in Henry streets and of the Canal Street church be sold and the proceeds used in the payment of these

Other recommendations were made as fol-That in every case congregations receiving aid from

Presbyiery or any of its committees be required to make repayment at such time said in such sums as may be found possible, so that the money given to place them in working condition may be returned in heir presperity within a reasonable time, to be used in assisting other congregations in the critical period of their existence.

That in view of the great need of increased work on the east side of the city beyond Third avenue and between Fourteenth and 100th streets, a committee he tween Fourteenth and 100th streets, a committee he

The consideration of the report was post-poned to the January meeting of the Presby-tery. The financial difficulties of the New York Presbyterian Church, at 128th street and Seventh avenue, were brought up, and it was shown that a mortgage of \$100,000 on the church would be foreclosed if \$5,000 due in interest was not paid by Jan. 1. It was resolved to raise this amount by mortgage on the Church of the Sea and Land, and a committee was empowered to make the arrangements. A call was given to the Rev. C. S. Robinson by the congregation of the New York church, and he said he was ready to work for the church without receiving a cent of salary, but he would wait until the church was on a tetter financial footing before deciding.

The Presbytery meets again to-day to resume the trial of Prof. Briggs, who will present the argument in his own defence. terest was not paid by Jan. 1. It was resolv

AGAINST PROF. SMITH.

The Presbytery Finds Him Guilty on Two of the Charges Preferred. CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.-The Presbytery in se-

cret session at the First Presbyterian Church, considering the second and third charges against Prof. Henry Smith of Lane Seminary. took a vote this afternoon. On the second charge the vote stood 38 to 20 against the professor. On the third charge the vote was 32 to 26 against him. The vote on charge one was also given out. It stood 31 to 27 in favor

was also given out. It stood 31 to 27 in favor of the accused. A committee, consisting of Dis James, Richie, and Maxwell and Elders Sprauli and Findaley, three majority and two minority members, was appointed to fix the penalty and report to-morrow morning.

The second and third charges against Prof. Smith pertain to his views on inspiration. The second charge was that he taught contrary to the fundamental doctrine of the Word of God and of the Confession of Faith that the Holy Spirit did not so control the inspirad writers in their composition of the Scriptures as to make their utterances absolutely trathful. The third charge accused him of leaching an inspiration of the Scriptures in a sense different from that taught by the Scripture themselves and by the tonfession of Faith.

In view of the close vote it is supressed that the penalty of excommunication with the recommended, and possibly that he we only recommended, as the committee is no see to include several supporters of the accused.

EFFECT OF OUR NEW YORK TIMES.

If They Oppress Fither Capital or Labor This Committee is to Report a Remedy

to include several supporters of the ac-

The joint committee of the Senate at 14sembly appointed to inquire Into the > of taxation will meet at the Hotel North at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Senator : P. Medleiland is Chairman of the comand the other members are Senators hall of Waterville and Abearmof New 5 semblymen Quigley of Brooklyn, O Buffalo, Cassin of Rensselaer, Sh. Oswego, and Gifford, the Cattarning The instructions given the commo

follows

Such committee shall examine into the mostly ing the present lawarely. It was ment and theres, so far as the actural manufacturing commercial lawarely and other interests of the stat.

Also as to whister capital lawarely from this state by restriction in a second and if so, act after the manufacturing the said countries and if so, act after the manufacturing the said countries and also considered. The said engineer a said story attachment of the present and other falls present and shade are the said shad

The committee is empowered to bid the witnesses and to send for particle and papers. Thomas J. Creamer of the ployed as a misel to the Creamer was once Pressured City Tax Persurent.

Two Needed Hat he was

When hats are deffed by ladie at the theatre and donned by gentlemen at the grave side the convenience and hearth of the majority will have been consulted in a common sense